

Chatbot legislation includes **one or more** core requirements: transparency, age verification & access controls, content safety & harm prevention, professional licensure & regulated services, data protection, and liability & enforcement.

Justine Gluck & Rafal Fryc

1 Transparency

Provisions would require operators to inform users that they are interacting with an AI system, not a human. Most would require clear and conspicuous disclosure, with variations in timing, format, and scope (all users vs. minors only). Several laws would extend transparency to public reporting of safety protocols and incidents.

Themes: Non-human disclosure ([CA](#), [FL](#), [NY](#)) & transparency reporting ([AZ](#), [HI](#), [NE](#)).

2 Age Assurance & Minors' Access Controls

Provisions would require operators to determine whether users are minors and to restrict or condition minor access. Several laws would prohibit certain verification methods (self-attestation, birth date alone), while others would impose outright bans on minor access to companion/social AI chatbots.

Themes: Age verification ([CA](#), [KY](#), [OK](#)), minor access bans ([AZ](#), [ME](#), [VA](#)), and parental consent & monitoring ([FL](#), [MO](#), [VT](#)).

3 Content Safety & Harm Prevention

Provisions would mandate content safeguards: prohibiting specific categories of harmful content (especially for minors), preventing emotional/anthropomorphic deception, requiring suicide/self-harm detection and crisis referrals, and restricting manipulative engagement patterns.

Themes: Prohibited content for minors ([Federal](#), [IA](#), [MI](#)), emotional/anthropomorphic deception ([FL](#), [MA](#), [NM](#)), harm/suicide detection & response ([NY](#), [VA](#), [WA](#)), and engagement manipulation ([CA](#), [HI](#), [NM](#)).

4 Professional Licensure & Regulated Services (Health)

Provisions would restrict or prohibit the use of AI chatbots to provide services that are traditionally regulated through professional licensure, particularly mental and behavioral healthcare. Rather than regulating chatbots broadly, these laws focus on preventing AI systems from diagnosing, treating, or representing themselves as licensed professionals without appropriate authorization or disclosure.

Themes: Limits on AI-delivered therapy or counseling ([IL](#), [NV](#), [KS](#)), bans on representing AI as licensed professionals ([HI](#), [VA](#)), and requirements for licensed professional oversight ([UT](#), [IN](#)).

5 Data Protection

Provisions would regulate how operators collect, store, share, and delete user data. Requirements would range from data minimization and encryption to outright prohibitions on selling chat logs or using input data for advertising. A smaller subset would restrict use of minors' data for AI training.

Themes: Data security ([FL](#), [OK](#), [PA](#)), training data restrictions ([TN](#), [VA](#), [VT](#)), and limits on sharing ([FL](#), [NY](#), [UT](#)).

6 Liability & Enforcement

Provisions would establish legal consequences for violations. Most would provide AG enforcement authority and civil penalties. A significant subset would create private rights of action while a few laws establish non-disclaimable liability for specific harms to minors. A small number of proposals would introduce criminal liability for chatbot behaviors.

Themes: Non-disclaimable liability ([NY](#), [VA](#), [WA](#)), private right of action ([CA](#), [NY](#), [WA](#)), Class A felony ([TN](#)).